

Some Anthidiine Bees.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

HETERANTHIDIUM Ckll., 1904.

To this genus must be added *Heteranthidium occidentale* (*Anthidium occidentale* Cresson) and *H. zebratum* (*Anthidium zebratum* Cresson). Mr. S. A. Rohwer has taken *H. zebratum* at Boulder, Colorado, during the latter part of August, at flowers of *Helianthus pumilus*.

Dianthidium inerme (Friese).

Anthidium inerme Friese, 1908. Mendoza, Argentine. I am indebted to Dr. Friese for a specimen.

Dianthidium zebra (Friese).

Anthidium zebra Friese, 1904. Willowmare, Cape Colony. My specimen is from Dr. Brauns.

A. braunsi Friese has no pulvillus, and belongs to *Anthidium*.

Dianthidium siculum (Spinola).

Anthidium siculum Spinola, 1838. My specimens are from Tangier and Rabat, Morocco.

Dianthidium ulkei (Cresson).

A series from Colorado and New Mexico, which I have hitherto referred to *D. parvum* (Cress.), includes two distinct things, the commoner one being *D. ulkei*. This is readily separated from *D. parvum* and other allies by having the tibiae on the outer side wholly yellow in both sexes. The seventh segment of the male abdomen is broadly truncate, yellow with the edge hyaline, the lateral corners rounded, and the small median projection not bounded by notches. The hind coxae have yellow spines. In the female, the dot above clypeus, and those behind the ocelli, mentioned in Cresson's description, are more often absent than present. The specimens of *D. ulkei* before me come from the following places: Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, July 15 (Ckll.); Boulder, Colo., at flowers of *Grindelia serrulata*, Sept. 3 (Ckll.); S. Boulder Canon, Colo., at *Grindelia*, Aug. 9 (Ckll.); Raton, New Mexico (W. P. Ckll.); Pecos, New Mexico (T. D. A. & W. P. Ckll.).

Genuine *D. parvum* comes from Florissant, Colorado at *Erigeron*, June 21 (*S. A. Rohwer*); Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 15 (*N. E. Cochran*); and Dripping Spring, Organ Mts., N. M., August (*Ckll.*).

***Anthidium conspicuum* Cresson.**

This fine species has hitherto been known only in the female. Last year I obtained two males at Boulder, Colorado, July 15 (on campus of University of Colorado) and July 16. The male resembles the female very much, with the exception of the usual sexual differences. The following characters are diagnostic: Clypeus and lateral marks pale yellow, the latter broadly truncate above at the level of the antennæ; antennæ entirely black; yellow band on vertex reduced to a large stripe on each side above eye; hair of head and thorax above very slightly ochreous; thorax with very little yellow, tubercles with yellow spot, mesothorax with a pair of small yellow spots in front, scutellum with a pair of yellow marks; seventh abdominal segment yellow with a median black spine and narrow brown margin, the lateral lobes pointed. This is very distinct from the male of *A. illustre*, and comes nearer to *A. serranum*. The following table separates the three males:—

Middle of seventh abdominal segment with a shining tubercle, but no distinct spine; clypeus with a large cuneiform black mark.	<i>illustre</i> Cress.
Middle of seventh segment with a short spine; clypeus with a large cuneiform black mark	<i>serranum</i> Ckll.
Middle of seventh segment with a rather long spine; clypeus without a black mark	<i>conspicuum</i> Cress.

***Anthidium pondreum* Titus, var. a.**

♂ Seventh abdominal segment entirely black. This is in all other respects a normal *A. pondreum*; the sixth segment has a very broad, bright yellow band, notched in the middle, and the tibiae are mainly yellow on the outer side. It seems possible that the insect may be a hybrid between *A. pondreum* and *A. tenuiflorae* Ckll.

Hab.—Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, July (*W. P. Cockerell.*) I have normal *pondreum* from Boulder and Jim Creek, Boulder County, collected by Mr. A. M. Hite.